

CHILIAN ANSWER.

The President's Message to Congress To-Day.

Strong Presentation of the Case Against the South American Republic.

The History of the Entire Trouble Reviewed and Discussed—Reparation and an Apology Demanded From Chili—The President's Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Not since the opening day of the session have the galleries of the House been so crowded as they were this morning. At 9 o'clock the crowd began to fill the galleries, and by 10 o'clock the galleries were packed with men, women and children. A few minutes before 12 o'clock Speaker Crisp announced the arrival of the President. His appearance was greeted with a storm of applause, and the galleries broke into a roar. The President, accompanied by his family, entered the chamber and took his seat. The President's message to Congress was read by the Speaker. It was a long and powerful statement of the case against the South American Republic, and it was received with great interest and approval.

At exactly 12:45 o'clock Major Prudden, the President's secretary, appeared at the door of the chamber and announced that the President had just received a message from the Chilean minister. The President's message to Congress was then read. It was a long and powerful statement of the case against the South American Republic, and it was received with great interest and approval.

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It is worth while also, at the beginning, to say that the right of Mr. Egan to shelter himself in the legation of the United States at Valparaiso, was not a question of asylum, but a question of the right of the United States to protect its citizens.

This incident might be considered wholly closed but it is not. It is a question of the right of the United States to protect its citizens, and it is a question of the right of the United States to protect its citizens.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1892.

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brutality and death, induced in resentment of the acts of their government, and not for any of their own. It has been my duty to state to the United States the facts of the case, and to demand reparation and an apology.

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note of November 9, written in reply to Minister Egan, in which I request him to furnish testimony which would not give offense to the United States, and to demand reparation and an apology.

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tion of a virtual protectorate over Peru and Chili, but the effect of the war upon other South American nations. How will our relations with the other governments of the continent be affected if the United States makes war upon Chili? What would be its effect upon the sentiment of the other governments? In the course of time you will find a great deal of all the governments of the continent.

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FRENZEL ON THE STAND.

THE STRIKE ARBITRATORS RESUME BUSINESS—TESTIMONY.

The President Says There Were 2,000 Free Riders Daily on Badges—Tedious Progress of the Case—Other Witnesses.

It was after 9 o'clock this morning when the arbitrators of the matter at issue between the Street Railway Company and its employees met at Judge Howe's office.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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TELEPHONE CALLS.
Editorial Rooms, 673; Business Office, 161.
MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1892.

Two Kinds of Socialists.
The London branch of the Socialists appears to be most active just at present. In the United States, Germany, France and Italy this socialist element seems to be comparatively peaceful, but the eruptions in London are frequent. The Fabian Society, a powerful organization among the middle and respectable classes, represents true socialism, and would gain its ends through the education of the masses in its particular doctrines. This body is opposed to the proposed demonstration on February 28. But the Socialist Federation, composed of the lawless and anarchistic elements, recognizes only the force of arms, and looks upon the police as the enemies of society. It will possibly insist upon the usual light on February 28, with the inevitable effect of alienating public sympathy and retarding the measures it pretends to advocate.

Reciprocity.
The duty on flour in the West Indies was recently decreased by the reciprocity treaty and there is already promise that a great trade will ensue. Shippers are quoted as saying that immediate orders point to a vast increase of the total. Thus reciprocity becomes an object lesson of the tariff reformers' insistence that what this country needs is to get out. It secures (comparatively speaking) a small market in some small countries for a few of our products in exchange for our reduction or revision of the tariff duties on some of the products of those countries. It thus demonstrates that commerce is exchange; that countries buy where they can sell. Now, if this result to the mutual benefit of the countries concerned follows, then how much more would it follow a reduction of duties on the things produced in the great countries of the world with which, in spite of tariff restriction, mutual necessities already enforce a large commerce. If we sell more flour in the West Indies because a changed tariff enables us to take the products of that region more freely, how much more would we sell if we permitted ourselves to take freely the things that France, England and Germany produce in exchange. The "irrepressible economies" thus enforce the lesson of freedom of trade and every move toward it adds facts that illustrate freedom of trade to mean the mutual prosperity of those who engage in it.

Saying a Word for "Bobbie."
The personal impression is one of the most remarkable of the many remarkable things in Robert Burns. It is almost as strong as that of Dr. Johnson; considering that he had no Boswell is more fervid. Or is not every Scotchman his Boswell? The newspaper is not familiar with the query about this time every year, "gum to say a word for Bobbie?" They talk of him as a man around the corner, or a friend in the next block, or as one nearer still; his human weaknesses touch their concern as might those of a favorite child or brother, the flower of the flock. They feel them dearly, and for that reason they do not want others to harp on them over much. He is the gifted darling whom none has a right to chide, but they of his flesh and blood. If your "word for Bobbie" is not something more than general allusion to his jolly good-fellowship you come near to invading the private matters of the family Scot.

And this is the right view, for while his weaknesses attach the love of mankind as they do his own people, they do it in lesser degree, and the attachment had been stronger without them. It is the perfect soul that mankind loves; the soul that, though never quite free of the stains of the bog whence it rose, glowed as it soared with the steady glow of the northern light, amid the mist as thick, and high as dead, as mephitic vapor, with its prophesy of the rights of the soul, the equality of man. "The man's the man for a' that," and the deathless sentiment of the sermon was married to the music of a song that pierced the wax-stuffed ears of privilege, and rang in the heart.

That is why men love him. That is why, when Scotia's sons and daughters make ready the 25th of January to celebrate the birthday of their best beloved, the cockles of all hearts warm and men of all lands join the awkward squad that has been firing over his grave this hundred years words of love and memory.

For Truth and Sobriety.
It is to be hoped that Dr. Allen will neither be persuaded nor pestered into moving the Surgical Institute from Indianapolis. Interests in Chicago would like to accomplish the former and some expression here sounds as if it would like to accomplish the latter. We have not and never have had an institution that has more made Indianapolis known in a desirable way than this one. Its patients come from the four corners of the country and beyond, and hundreds everywhere today in the enjoyment of re-

lief from affliction know of Indianapolis because of it, and in grateful recollection keep the name alive. Such things as this are desirable things for a city that wants to rise from the rank of a provincial town and count for something in the life of the Nation. We have just been endeavoring to assert this complex in an effort to secure the Democratic National Convention. If we succeed in ridding ourselves of concerns that have more than local connection, we may be contented with a life that occupies itself with the small supply of immediate things, but that is not the road to growth in greatness of a city. Such a city is one that is the seat of interests that draw attention and tribute from the whole country, sensibility to which is the greatest factor in Chicago's growth.

We don't understand that when Buffalo's Medical Institute burned, with its life some years ago, that it met intimations that its room was better than its company. As a community we should be capable of dealing with affairs in an equable temper—"naught extenuate nor set down ought in justice."

It is not true, and it is to be said in defense of this community, that we have had here a concern that has proven a death-trap. We could with the same grace and truth insist that our hotels are death-traps. Any building not fire-proof, where many people are domiciled, is likely, in the test of a midnight fire, to turn out as this did. But we insist that beyond this it is an unjust aspersion upon Indianapolis to declare that the Surgical Institute has been peculiarly such a thing. No element of the community was different from those of hotel fires in other cities. It is a consolation and a truth that should be brought home, that the crippled condition of the inmates of this building in nothing contributed to the loss of life. As to the building, it was such a building as most of our hotels are, as our hotelkeepers' dormitories generally are, as strong, as well provided with means of escape as they; and the event showed that nothing different in construction (short of a fire-proof structure, or arrangement would have altered the result. The fire did not start in the old building at all, and no one was caught as in a trap in any of the halls, stairways or exits. Every one who used the means of the escape used them successfully. It was the fright and confusion of sense caused by such an awful alarm at dead of night that wrought the loss of life, people remaining in their rooms (whence roommates escaped) until choked with the smoke. It is due to Indianapolis that this should be made plain. Precisely the same thing has happened here that has happened in hotels all over the country; and that will happen so long as hotels and dormitories are not fire-proof.

The Carpenters' Union of Chicago is about to take formal action upon the recommendation of the American Federation of Labor. President Nicholson says that when several important building trades secured an eight-hour day some years ago, it was hoped by this means that the majority of the workmen in those trades would be able to secure work, but the effect has been to steadily increase the number of applicants. The labor organizations are holding immigration responsible for the glut of the labor market.

A prominent London medical journal is quoted as advising patients with the grip to make no attempt to fight it, but to surrender at once and go to bed and coax it to let go. It can not be resisted, but must be met with careful nursing. It can not be avoided by any known methods, but the system must be prepared and the strength preserved to meet the attack, and when it comes the patient must give up and stay at home, and make a heroic effort to get the best of it.

The Bi-Chloride of Gold Association will hold a delegate convention in the new clubhouse built by Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Ill. The fact that there are fifty thousand discharged patients of the various Keeley institutes, and that these represent but a part of the drunkards of the United States, will give some idea of the devastation that is being wrought by whiskey.

This bandit (Gaza) is still delving the United States forces, the Mexican troops, and a number of private parties who are attracted by the large reward offered by the Mexican government. What a hero he will make for the dime-novel romance of the future, and the fact that he is really and truly young and handsome makes it all the more interesting.

The sectarian Education bill is creating a great deal of discussion in the German Parliament. It proposes to put the public schools under sectarian control and is bitterly opposed, but expresses the ideas of the Emperor, and it is said he is determined that it shall be put through. Caprivi gives it a half-hearted, perfunctory support.

PERK HYACINTHUS is quoted as saying: "I do not think there is one Frenchman in ten thousand who is really an atheist, although many profess to be such." This opinion would be equally true of others besides the French. The individual who is positively an atheist, without any belief or any faith whatever, is difficult to find.

It is said that the new Khedive of Egypt is about to visit Paris. It is a city where a young monarch can have a royal good time, but at the present crisis in Egyptian affairs the visit does not seem to be a wise political move. Possibly, however, he will include London and Berlin in his journey.

It is rumored that the London Times will withdraw its correspondent from Chili on account of his misrepresentations. It is too late now for his withdrawal. If there should be war, let him stay there and take part in the fight which he has done so much to precipitate.

An attempt at wife murder was made yesterday at Muncie, the husband following the wife to her daughter's house for that purpose. The woman can find no haven of refuge when the husband is determined to kill.

CHICAGO had a water famine for eight hours, a few days ago, and it was considered the greatest calamity that could have happened, except to have had a whiskey and beer famine for the same length of time.

A MISSOURI Pacific train was held up twice last night by robbers, and the passengers were very thankful to reach the end of the journey alive and with their clothes on their backs.

SENATOR CHANDLER is making some damaging disclosures in regard to the subsidizing of New Hampshire officials by means of railroad passes. Let the good work go on.

Why do the rain-makers not get their apparatus in order and see what can be done toward dispelling this war cloud that seems to be hanging over us?

Look up and not down and you will think this is glorious weather.

Secret Thoughts.
Hold it true that thoughts are things. Endowed with bodies, breath and wings. And that we send them forth to fill the world with good results—or ill. That which we call our secret thought, speeds to the earth's remotest spot. And leaves its blessings or its woes. Like tracks behind it as it goes.

It is God's law. Remember it. In your still chamber you sit. With thoughts you would not dare have known. And yet make comrades when alone.

These thoughts have life; and they will fly. And leave their impress by and by. Like some marsh breeze, whose poisoned breath. Breathes into homes its fevered breath.

And after you have quite forgot. Or all outgrown some vanished thought. Back to your mind to make its home. A dove or raven, it will come.

Then let your secret thoughts be fair: They have a vital part to play in life. In shaping worlds and molding fate—God's system is so intricate. That a Wheeler-Wilcox.

"SCRAPS."
A New York woman, boasts of having a two-hundred dollar prayer-book.

In Greece 14,000 tons of currants are grown on an average every year.

Large stock-raisers of California are losing valuable horses from the grip.

The standing strength of the London detective force is about four hundred.

There are said to be sixty-seven veterans of the war of 1812 now alive in the United States.

The number of passenger trains involved in accidents during last year is between 300 and 400.

Obesity may be no social disqualification, but it is undoubtedly bad form.—(Washington Star.)

The density of population is greatest in Europe, where it averages ninety-seven to the square mile.

It is estimated that our penal institutes contain 100,000 inmates at a total expense of about \$10,000,000.

A Manhattan gold coin dating from about 200 B.C. was found at Bergerac, in France, the other day.

The Egyptian fellah is apparently the wealthiest man in the world. Even on the plain, which gives him food and shelter, he pays 20 cents a year for his land.

It is estimated that it would cost the people of Chicago \$500,000 per year to rid their city of the smoke nuisance by using anthracite instead of bituminous coal.

Among the archives of the ancient Swiss city of Chur there has been found an unpaid tailor's bill of the Emperor Maximilian I. of Germany, who reigned about four hundred years ago.

A police photographer in Chicago spent two hours one day last week in securing a negative of a female prisoner who did not want to be photographed, and then it could not be recognized.

The police of Cincinnati found a man a few days ago who had not been out of his bedroom for ten years. When asked why he remained there so long he said it was because he wanted to.

Operatic Manager—I can't afford to pay you over \$12 a week and expect you to permit me to announce you as receiving \$1,000 a night. Madam Highnote—Make it twenty, and you may announce me at \$2,000 a night.—(Punch.)

Heinrich Ludwig Egon von Dorn, the German composer who died a few days ago, was Schumann's instructor in counterpoint, and a bitter opponent of Wagner. He was in his eighty-eighth year, and was a contemporary of Mendelssohn and Weber.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, has a salary of \$50,000, and the mayor of Boston receives \$10,000 a year. There is a movement on foot to remedy this inequality, not by reducing the municipal official's pay, but by increasing that of the chief magistrats of the commonwealth.

Scribner—Good morning, sir! A week or so ago I submitted to you a manuscript entitled "The Injustice Done to Authors." Editor—Yes, I remember it. Scribner—When I wrote that I was fired by an impulse I could not resist. Editor—So was the manuscript, sir.—(Boston Courier.)

The most populous congressional district is represented by Capt. James N. Castle, of Minnesota. It is the district embracing St. Paul and Minneapolis, and its population is 141,000. This is a larger constituency than that of the new State of Washington, whose 319,000 people are represented by one member and two Senators.

William Gardner Hale, the Cornell professor who came to Chicago to organize the Latin department of the new Baptist University there, is known among classical scholars from his book on "the cum construction." Though cum is a simple Latin preposition, the professor found enough to say about it to fill a book of thirty-four pages.

In a London board school an inspector was examining a class in geography. He wished to elicit that the Straits of Dover were "water," not "land," and accordingly put the following question: "Why could I not cross from Dover to Calais on horseback?" A cute boy of twelve years replied, with a knowing look: "Cos he'd chuck yer off, sir."

Albert Bierstadt, who is to paint four historical pictures for the World's Fair, illustrating the work of Columbus, has recently spent a good deal of time in Spain and the West Indies, studying thoroughly scenery, costumes, equipment of vessels, and other details. Just now he is in Washington, collecting more material; but he expects soon to sail again for Spain.

In Grass Valley, Cal., is a quarry of one of the most remarkable and valuable building stones known to the Pacific coast. It is unlimited in quantity, cropping out of the surface like an immense ledge, traceable for a long distance. It is so soft just underneath the surface of the ground that it can be cut with a knife, chipped with a hatchet, or planed with a carpenter's plane.

Gen. Robert Ransom, who died in North Carolina recently, was one of the most dashing soldiers in the Confederate army. It was of his regiment, the First North Carolina Cavalry, that Jefferson Davis said: "It is the best-equipped, the best-drilled, and the best-disciplined cavalry regiment in our army." An admirer says that Gen. Ransom was the finest horseman in the South.

A prominent Louisville physician was recently heard giving the following sage advice to a young student: "Never, never, send in a bill for odd dollars or cents. For instance, suppose my bill for some perturbation case amounts to \$450. Instead of making it out for that amount, I make it an even \$500, and—get it. A man would just as soon pay that than the odd \$50, and in nine cases out of ten he will crumble at the former bill and pay the latter without a murmur."

The net indebtedness of the world in 1890 aggregated \$20,917,000,000, of which amount the debt of the Government of the United States constituted 3.40 per cent.; the total debt of the several States and Territories, together with that of their respective counties, 1.36 per cent., and the total debt of all the United States \$2,821 per cent. Assuming that five persons constitute a family, the average debt per family for the year above named was \$78.15 in the United States.

The ability of some clergymen to draw strange meanings from texts is well known. A story is told of a city missionary who was preaching on city missions and "who took for his text the passage, 'The place where Jesus was crucified was high to Jerusalem.' Most people would find it hard to see in this text any reference to his subject; but the preacher declared that it showed that the subject of city missions was very near to the heart of the Savior.—(New York Tribune.)

The body of Gen. William McIntosh, the noted Southern Indian chief, molders in a neglected grave at Carroll, Ga., with nothing but the mound to mark it. McIntosh was a famous man in his time. His father was a British officer and his mother a full-blooded Indian squaw. Seventy years ago he ceded his lands to the whites, reserving only a square mile lying on the south side of the Chattahoochee. For this ceded property he received considerable money, and many people have since spent much time and labor in an endeavor to discover it by digging.

SIMPLE AND BRIEFLY PUT.

A World of Information at Little Cost in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

There is probably no more general ambition in the world, one in fact that might fairly be called universal, than the desire that every man and woman has to succeed in life. Whatever their station, or however their bent, the common goal of success is the ultimatum of their ambition. In the securing of this many things play a part, but few more important, perhaps, than a good start. To obtain this in these days of colleges, universities and schools, nothing is more essential than a good education.

Nothing helps the young man just commencing the battle of life more than a thorough knowledge of and familiarity with the subjects the world is interested in, but unfortunately in too many cases the attaining of this knowledge, or education is an expense too great to be considered. For this reason, and because people are far too apt to regard education as impossible by any except the orthodox pedagogical means, many a young man has started out in the race heavily handicapped. But education is a far broader thing than the mere school or collegiate course, and persistent diligence can attain it as well outside as inside the classroom.

In any such method a wide and general reading is one of the first essentials, and because at the outset many are unacquainted with how to set out they are deterred. To such as these the Encyclopedia Britannica, at a price so moderate as to be within the means of all, offers a solution of the question to be found nowhere else. Embracing as it does every subject from the elementary to the most abstruse, the education of the whole civilized world, concentrated and simplified, may be found between its covers. By a study of its pages one can become, in the strictest sense of the term, a well-read man. The broadness of mind, liberality of view and profundity of information, coming only by long and earnest communing with the minds of the world's brightest minds as laid bare in their writings, is here in one compact, commodious and elegant publication.

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Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 129 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

COKE.

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CURES EFFECTIVELY,
SCIATICA.

Penetrates the Nerves Affected. Soothes, Strengthens, Heals, Cures.

PISO'S CURE FOR
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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

THE REPORT

ON THE EXAMINATION

—OF THE—

NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY

—BY THE—

NEW YORK STATE

Superintendent of Insurance

—PUBLISHED—

JANUARY 22, 1892,

SHOWS:

Assets June 30, 1891,
per Superintendent's Report:

\$120,710,690

Assets January 1, 1891,
per Company's Report:

\$115,947,809

Surplus June 30, 1891,
per Superintendent's Report:

\$14,708,675

Surplus Jan. 1, 1891,
per Company's Report:

\$14,898,450

The above surplus, as shown by the Superintendent's report, is larger than that of any other purely mutual life insurance company in the world.

INDIANA BRANCH OFFICE:

1 and 2 Hartford Block,
INDIANAPOLIS : : : IND.

HINDOO WIZARD ARTS.

REMARKABLE TRICKS BEFORE THE GHIKWAR OF BAHODA.

Strange Feats of Legendariness—An Exhibition That Would Make the Fortune of a Spiritualistic Medium—Leaves and Accours.

(Philadelphia Times.) A few months ago a party of English officers paid a visit to the court of the strange potentate who styles himself the Ghikwar or "Chief Cowboy" of Bahoda, though the population of his principality amounts to nearly 600,000, and his revenue (spent mainly in the purchase of horses or other) to more than a million dollars.

As usual, the hospitable prince prevailed on his visitors to inspect all the principal departments of his menagerie, and an English physician, who had volunteered the function of interpreter, introduced them by turn to a "Chief Elephant-tamer," a "Chief Tiger-catcher," a "Captain of Wrestlers," a "General Mountaineer," and a private "Court Wizard," or master juggler.

"In Europe this gentleman would probably describe himself as a professor of legerdemain," remarked the doctor, "but my friend Bodo used to say that the two things most needed for people of his profession are a quick hand and a strong tongue, and our Bahoda wizard is deliberately slow in his movements and generally holds his tongue altogether. I should prefer to call him a master of black arts, and suspect that most of his tricks are founded on chemical secrets."

The forenoon was taken up with beast fights, and after dinner the wizard tried in vain to astonish the guests of his master by taking live chickens from under the apparently boiled eggs. They had seen worse things in the London poultry markets and declined to marvel even when some of the eggs exploded with an audible boom on being tossed up high in the air. But toward evening the master of dark secrets substituted small glass-like balls for eggs, and without any apparent effort contrived to toss some of them out of sight. The little glass globes, known as "Prin's Eggs," burst into fragments if the tapering handle is broken off at the end; but in this case there was no visible or audible sign of an explosion. The balls were soon tossed up at a fair rate of speed to a height of nearly sixty feet above the esplanade of the Ghikwar's palace, and then, with a few exceptions, continued to soar up some what more slowly, till they seemed to melt away into empty air.

The juggler then produced a sort of large, forked fan, and stepping down into a shallow parade ground in front of the esplanade, began to beat up whirls of dry leaves. With every stroke of his fan the leaves rose higher, and at last formed, detached pillars, revolving at a rapid rate and following the conjuror up and down the grove like dancing will-o'-the-wisps. But though he had ceased to agitate his fan and merely walked slowly backward, apparently directing the rustling whirling by a swaying movement of his head.

On his return to the piazza he took a seat on a low bench, and for a few minutes seemed to toy with a handful of small acorns. Another native, apparently an assistant of the chief conjuror, then squatted down at the other end of the bench, and presently the acorns, laid in a row along the seat-board, began to turn in a circle, faster and faster, till they appeared to spin around like whirling tops, not simultaneously, but in succession, as if a contagious vertigo was spreading along the line.

One of the British officers, a professional connoisseur in legerdemain, here stepped up, and with the wizard's permission, examined one of the revolving objects. It seemed an acorn of some variety of live oak, rather light for its size, but evidently not hollow. He then tapped the bench from below, but only succeeded in making the acorn roll to and fro. Some of them rolled off altogether and dropped on the floor, when the wizard's assistant picked them up and handed them around, to give the spectators an opportunity to examine them at leisure. With those remaining on the bench the chief conjuror then repeated his trick, amidst considerable applause.

Three pet cats that had been playing about the piazza at this time began to manifest a strange interest in the person of one of the foreigners. They would rub against his boots, climb on his knees, and no matter how often he chased them away, and the victim of their attention then remembered that the old juggler had approached him on his return from the parade-ground, and that he had seen the old wizard aside, but the interpreter's eloquence proved in vain. The presence of his assistant probably sealed the conjuror's lips, and though indignantly admitting the correctness of the foreigner's surmise, he positively declined to divulge his recipe.

The English officers put their heads together and their amateur connoisseurs at last tried to discover the equality of the Hindoo and wizard's trick, and the Doctor finally asked the dusky adept, who had watched his rival's feats with respectful attention: "What do you say—hall we take notes on the question?"

"Yes, do," said the wizard, "but first, please, stop that noise—" at the same time lifting his hand and calling attention to a series of incomprehensible clicks, that seemed to come from all sides at once. The sounds sometimes resembled the clucking of a hen, but generally louder and more metallic, now ringing out at the feet of the juggler, and then at an apparent distance of twenty yards, left or right, till the witnesses stood dumb and with surprise for in no mode of its manifestation could the phenomenon be traced to any visible cause. The amateur connoisseurs, however, had repeated till its sublimity of reality can no longer be doubted, and there are two facts which seem to make an explanation of this sort less impossible than the recent mental surgery of the Delhi cartoon depicted it twenty-five years ago. One of the corroborative circumstances is the success of the Tanner experiment. The other is the more and more evident possibility of sustaining life, under certain conditions, on a minimum of air, as well as of food. In a cool, dry locality, a person whose vital functions have previously been lowered by a protracted fast may be kept alive under a blanket, or like "l'homme à l'airain," the professional box-traveler, in a chest constructed just large enough not to be absolutely airtight. How far the risk of suffocation under such circumstances has been overrated may be ascertained in any town where specimens of our Darwinian cousins can be bought or hired at moderate expense. In cold weather, a French macaque-monkey or a Brazilian rhesus, is very quick to ascertain the advantages of artificial cover, and in frosty nights will bury himself with pleasure under a tenfold stratum of heavy quilts and blankets, tucked down all around, and resting on a pile of pressed hay in a stout box. A single one of those quilts, placed over the head of a household pet in the presence of inexperienced witnesses would draw forth exclamations of prompt protest: "Don't forget a creature needs air to breathe!" Yet the next morning the self-satisfied don't let me emerge from his retreat warm and lively and in far better humor than if he had passed the night in a chilly wire cage. Burial in North American cemeteries is a case of course preclude the chance of survival, but the fasting fakirs of Hindostan were nearly always deposited in airy vaults, just deep enough to be both cool and dry.

The best-remembered feat of Oriental jugglers admit of a similar explanation. The dread of man in beasts and birds is apt to be considerably overrated by northern critics. In India, where the law of nature has for ages been observed, both by man

and Buddhist, their humble fellow-creatures have no reason to fear man as the "vice-regent of the Noah-kind," and the almost ridiculous tameness of Bengal apes, birds and even reptiles (like the sacred crocodiles of Benares) facilitates a close study of their habits, and enables shrewd observers to master them as they master their fellow-men, viz.: by taking advantage of their besetting foibles.

BODIES FOR THE FLAME.

Cremation Grows Yearly in Popularity—The Process.

(Philadelphia Record.) An increase of 40 per cent., it was stated last night at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Cremation Society, has been noted in the number of incinerations that have taken place in this city during the past year. And this increase clearly proves that the horror attached to cremation in the popular mind is fast giving way to a conviction of the universally conceded sanitary superiority of this method of disposing of the dead.

The Philadelphia Cremation Society was founded in June, 1889, with a membership of 124. This membership has gradually increased, until now there is an enrollment of six hundred, which includes veterans of incineration of all ages and of all conditions. Important physicians and surgeons stand side by side with the humblest laborer in the united effort to advance in popular favor this great sanitary movement, and every sign indicates that their efforts soon will be crowned with glorious success. A number of the society is entitled for the consideration of \$5 to the incineration of themselves and of their families and of 250 feet of ground for the disposal of their ashes, which may be placed either in the columbarium or in the cemetery surrounding the crematorium.

A general opinion is tending the general belief to the contrary, is, it is claimed, associated with the most horrible and revolting details than is the ordinary informant. As conducted by the Philadelphia Cremation Society, cremation is a simple and dignified proceeding, and is not a thing to be feared, upon arriving at the crematorium, which is an imposing building of brick and limestone, situated on East Washington street, near the city hall, the crematorium is entered, and the interior of a chamber, which is the interior of a furnace, is entered, where the bodies are cremated, and the ashes are deposited in the columbarium or in the cemetery surrounding the crematorium.

The bodies are then lowered by means of an elevator to the crematorium proper, where the incineration takes place. The bodies are placed in a coffin, which is then lowered into the furnace, and the cremation is completed. The ashes are then deposited in the columbarium or in the cemetery surrounding the crematorium. The crematorium is a simple and dignified building, and the process is a simple and dignified proceeding, and is not a thing to be feared, upon arriving at the crematorium, which is an imposing building of brick and limestone, situated on East Washington street, near the city hall, the crematorium is entered, and the interior of a chamber, which is the interior of a furnace, is entered, where the bodies are cremated, and the ashes are deposited in the columbarium or in the cemetery surrounding the crematorium.

On his return to the piazza he took a seat on a low bench, and for a few minutes seemed to toy with a handful of small acorns. Another native, apparently an assistant of the chief conjuror, then squatted down at the other end of the bench, and presently the acorns, laid in a row along the seat-board, began to turn in a circle, faster and faster, till they appeared to spin around like whirling tops, not simultaneously, but in succession, as if a contagious vertigo was spreading along the line.

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HE STROKED THE LEOPARD.

A Visitor To the Menagerie Learns To Leave Wild Animals Alone.

(New York Sun.)

The big leopard walked sedately up and down in his cage in the menagerie at Central Park yesterday afternoon, to the outcries of a number of children, among whom were Thomas O'Connell, a carpenter, living at 108 First avenue, and a friend of his, Thomas, a former inmate of the city prison, who had long been in Ireland, and he is not familiar with the habits of leopards, anyway.

"See the purty beast," he said to his friend, as they stood by the cage. "Loike a wild cat, but much bigger. Come, pussy. Wud he mind, d'ye think, as I stroked his face?"

The friend didn't know and the leopard eyed him with interest in the conversation, except by a sudden glance of his eye. O'Connell put his arm between the bars and patted the "pussy" shoulder. There was a sudden flash of a striped paw, a snarl from the leopard, and a yell from the man, and the spectators saw a very frightened Irishman wave a bleeding arm wildly in the air as he galloped across the park yelling at the top of his lungs while the leopard sat looking on in his hands and commencing to lick a bit of blood and some strips of skin from his paw.

Policeman James Whalen took O'Connell to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his arm was treated. It was found that the bones were broken. O'Connell went home. He will soon recover, although he is now ill from the fright. The leopard is feeling well.

National Greetings. Harrison, Pa. Telegram: "How can you?" That's Swedish. "How do you fare?" That's Dutch. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "How with God, serve?" That's Spanish. "How do you live on?" That's Russian. "How do you perspire?" That's Egyptian. "How do you have yourself?" That's Polish. "How do you find yourself?" That's German. "Thank God, how are you?" That's Arabic. "May thy shadow never grow less." That's Persian. "How do you carry yourself?" That's French. "How do you do?" That's English and American.

"Be under the guard of God." That's the Ottoman. "How is your stomach? Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese.

Origin of the Barber-Pole. The barber-pole is the oldest trade symbol in use, said the literary barber to a customer. "I have just learned that the red and white stripe was adopted years and years ago by the barber, and that the barber was a cupper and leecher and general all-around medicine man. The red stripe was to signify blood. The blue, which is often found on the barber's pole today, is the work of some patriotic head-rubber of the present century, and who knew nothing of the significance attached to the other colors. Trade symbols of this kind were necessary in the days when the vast majority of people were unable to read, and the signs were, therefore, of a character that would make their meaning clear at once to the simplest mind."

But There's Plenty of Sound. (Philadelphia Record.) Baby does not commence to cry tears until it is three months old.

He knows his Business. The best-remembered feat of Oriental jugglers admit of a similar explanation. The dread of man in beasts and birds is apt to be considerably overrated by northern critics. In India, where the law of nature has for ages been observed, both by man

THE RATTLER BIT HER.

PRETTY SNAKE-CHARMER WHO DID NOT CHARM.

An Employee Seeks the Poison From Her Check—Once Before She Felt the Fangs of the Willy Serpent.

(New York Sun.)

Pretty Dot Sewell, the snake-charmer, was bitten in the cheek by a rattlesnake while she was performing in Huber's Museum last night. Here was the last of the acts in the circus hall just before the 7 o'clock stage performance in the other room.

When the Imperial Japs had finished their wonderful balancing acts on the swaying bamboo poles on the main stage, Little Dot came forward and mounted her own stage, called the Den of Rattlesnakes, on the right side of the hall. The den is a platform about 6 feet by 4, raised 35 feet from the floor and surrounded by a brass railing. Outside the railing is a wire netting. Within stands a big wooden chest that would hold a thousand snakes. What it held when Dot began her performance was ten black rattlers of the Pennsylvania breed and a stout stick. The snakes were in a mood to range from 15 to 4 feet long. Some belonged to Dot and some to the museum. Those belonging to the museum had not been handled recently, nor had their poison been drawn. They were the largest of the lot and were the biggest of the lot.

The crowd that filled the hall saw a rattle-snake, of twenty in a short-skirted and a pair of red and blue, with a mass of black rattlers, standing there and were amazed. The low music began, and she stepped the big one. With a deft move she coiled a rattler and swung him in the air. He swung round and back of her head in her hand. She drew him through the other hand as she would a tress of her long hair, and then, passing him from hand to hand, she would him first about one of her bare arms and then about the other, and finally about her neck. Holding him again, she held him with both hands close to her cheek and breast as if she were cuddling one of her own pretty babies. Careless as she was, she was not so careless as she seemed. The snakes' head got beyond her hand.

One after another of the snakes was fondled and coiled until the ten were out of the box. As soon as each had been put through its paces, it was hung on the brass railing where he coiled about and held himself. Now it was the last act. Dot gathered the snakes from the railing and passed them in the line round about her head and neck. Holding so many she could not grasp them close to her hands. They writhed and twisted, each with five or six inches of his length free above her hands, and finally just before Dot would have put them back in their chest one caught in her hair.

In pulling him loose Dot may have given the big black rattler an extra squeeze and hurt him a little. At any rate, while she was holding him, he struck suddenly and fastened his teeth in her flesh. His fangs made two tiny holes just in front of her ear, and the teeth in the lower jaw struck under the curve of the cheek. The spectators heard her cry out, and saw her pull hard to break the rattler's hold.

"She's bit!" they cried, as she dashed the snakes to the floor and fled among them in a faint. The first person to reach her was P. J. King, the Staten Island wrestler. He and "Pro" E. G. Johnson, another employee, carried her to the dressing-room while Huber sent for a doctor.

Dot's cheek was already swelling. Ring put his lips over the wound and sucked vigorously, while Johnson got some whisky. They gave her whisky, and King kept up his sucking for fifteen or twenty minutes. The doctor did not come, so Huber called a carriage and took Dot to the New York Hospital. The doctors there made a slit in her cheek, although, between the effects of the swelling and the whisky, she was unable even to talk. An hour afterward they said that King had saved her, and she would get well. Meantime Huber had sent to 208 Third avenue, where her babies are, to see that they should be cared for.

Perhaps if Dot's husband had been working with her at the museum, he would have found the snakes in a safer condition. It is not possible to take out their fangs, snake handlers assert, without killing the snake, but their poison can be drawn off, and it does not make any difference in the time for her to be badly poisoned for several days. One way of doing this is to stir up the snakes and let them strike into a piece of meat. Indians used this method to get the poison for arrow poisons.

Another way that is novel was contrived by John Sewell, while he was handling reptiles for Dr. C. S. Allen's experiments. Dr. Allen wanted the pure poison. Sewell stretched muslin over the mouth of a tin can and let the snake strike into the muslin. The poison would be sucked into the muslin, and the snake would be safe. The tin can was used to hold the muslin.

Dot was born somewhere in Harlem, and her first bad fortune was in the choice that fate made for her of a family to be born into. She married John Sewell, a snake-charmer. Two little girls were born to Dot, the first, Dot, is two years old, and the other, Florence, only six months. Dot's later misfortunes began last April. She had learned to handle snakes after her marriage, and was showing at Fall River in April. A circusman, but her own arm there, and she was laid up for a month. In the latter part of June her husband, who was handling some reptiles that Dr. Allen, of 21 East Twenty-ninth street, was experimenting with, was bitten by a Gila monster. He left town last Saturday for Waterbury, Conn., where he is performing this week. He had had no engagement for two weeks.

A curiosity in the snake-charmer's room at 208 Third avenue are the two fangs that were bitten by a Gila monster. They are small and white, and show up plainly against a piece of black cloth, which, together with a number of newspaper clippings, have been framed upon the wall.

Humor a Preservative of Sanity. (New York Sun.)

The face of Dowd, the so-called slasher, is described as "evidently wanting in humor." It may seem strange to speak of humor in connection with a murderer, for murder, even when considered as a fine art, is unambiguously above all a serious occupation. But humor is a quality that is, perhaps, undervalued. It is a most salutary valve. It implies some perception of the true relations of things. It is a most effective preservative of sanity. It restrains intemperate conduct and the brooding reoccupation which means madness, suicide or murder. It is then not without significance that the slasher's face is deficient in indications of humor.

Sins Inure for Rubber Shoe. A substitute for a rubber shoe is a thin strip of rubber introduced between the layers of the sole.

What is Catarrh. Catarrh is generally understood to mean inflammation of the mucous membrane of the head. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Flow from the nose, sticking in the throat, offensive breath, pain and between the eyes, ringing and burning noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. H. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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INDIANAPOLIS, January 25, 1892.

The greatest of all great sales will be continued to-morrow all day. There will be plenty of goods at half-price in nearly all departments. The comments on this new departure have been many and various. Seems hard to understand; new and desirable goods at exactly half last week's prices. It's what we term profitable money-losing. There are times when it pays to lose money; this is one of them. The store will open at the usual time to-morrow, and there will be half-price-goods in all the following departments.



Wool and Cotton Dress Goods, Black and Colored Silks, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Cloaks and Suits, Flannels and Blankets, Linens and Domestic, House Furnishings, etc.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

THE NEW Uncle Tom's Cabin

A STRONG CAST. A School of Live Alligators. The Educated Donkey, "Zip." The Arabian Pony, "Abdallah." A Band of Colored Singers and Dancers.

PRICES ALWAYS THE SAME: 10c, 20c, 30c.

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Algebra, Anatomy, Annals, Architecture, Astronomy, Atom, Attraction, Biology, Breeds, Bridges, Building, Botany, Capillary action, Clock, Comet, Constitution of bodies, Curve, Diagram, Diffusion, Dynamics, Elasticity, Electricity, Electrolisis, Electrometer, Energy, Equations, Ether, Figure of the earth, Ferns, Fungus, France, England, Political Economy.

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PARK

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25, 1892.

TO-NIGHT, Tuesday and Wednesday, afternoon and evening.

TWO ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK. THE CELEBRATED ACTOR, MR. HENRY CHANFRAU

In the Famous American Drama, K KIT T

The Arkansas Traveler.

All the familiar features! The Funny Judge and Major! The Great Poker Game! The Steamboat Explosion! The Celebrated Ideal Quartet!

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AMUSEMENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25, 1892.

TO-NIGHT, Tuesday and Wednesday, afternoon and evening.

TWO ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK. THE CELEBRATED ACTOR, MR. HENRY CHANFRAU

In the Famous American Drama, K KIT T

ANOTHER —AND A— NEW CUT.

25 Ladies' Newmarkets, in small sizes, worth \$7.50 to \$15; choice \$2.75.

Children's Gretchen Cloaks, sizes 4 and 6 years, worth \$5, \$6 and \$7; choice \$2.50.

6 cloth Astrakhan Sacques, worth \$18; sale price \$9.75.

Big cut in all fine garments, Plush Wraps and Fancy Capes.

Fur-trimmed Jackets cut to half-price and some less.

L. S. AYRES & CO

IRON AND MARBLE CLOCKS.

Our stock of Iron Clocks will be sold and guaranteed at very reduced prices. It will be of advantage to all persons who contemplate a purchase in this line to see us at once, while our stock is still complete.

Bingham & Walk.

Leading Jewelers, 12 E. Washington St. General agents for the Tack, Phillips & Vacherin & Co. watches, and Breguet's celebrated Swiss Watches.

NOTE THIS

It is the highest purpose of all decorative accessories to keep quietly in their places and not shout at us to look at them. If you will come see us, we will illustrate the point to you with any form of decoration. We remind you that the size, location and uses of a room must be considered as well as the quality of the material which you wish for it. It is a beautiful study—in this matter of house decoration.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE
CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPER.
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE.

GLOVES.

Special sale of Seal and Otter Fur Gloves, two-third value.

TUCKER'S
GLOVE STORE,
10 East Washington St.

ART EMPORIUM,
Telephone 200.

Artistic presents of permanent value. A carefully selected stock of fine paintings and water-colors, from which to choose. A few small water-colors just received.

THE H. LIEBER CO.,
33 South Meridian St.

For studies for rent.

JEWELRY.

20 PER CENT OFF.

Why? Because

we have to

move soon.

28 E. Washington St. (Exactly Opp. New York Store).

We are going to move soon; landlord is going to rebuild, and we are going to make you help us. Prices will compel you to keep an eye on our window and see goods and prices on our BARGAIN COUNTER. Come early and often.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.,

26 East Washington St.

Cut prices.

RYAN THE HATTER

The leading styles of popular makes, always at lowest prices. Gentlemen's furnishings a specialty.

21 and 23 South Illinois Street

Dr. E. R. Lewis.
Practice limited to throat and nose.
257 N. Delaware St. Telephone 1229.

The prices on the

ALBUMS

At the Bowen-Merrill Co. are made very low.

RAILWAYS IN AMERICA.

AGGREGATE BUSINESS ON ALL LINES IN A YEAR.

Number of Independent Corporations and Number of Leased Lines—The Day's Railroad News—Notes and Personal.

Not many persons except those engaged in the business have any conception of the extent of railroading in this country, the number of miles of track, the men employed, the rolling stock in service, or the money paid out directly or indirectly. There is not an industry in Indianapolis that pays as much in taxes and wages as the local railroads do. On the 30th of last June—when the railroad fiscal year generally ends—the total mileage of main track in the United States amounted to 157,507 miles of main track, which was an increase over the previous year of 5,783 miles. Illinois is in the lead of all the states, having 19,214 miles; Kansas, Texas, Pennsylvania and Iowa have each between 10,000 and 15,000 miles; Ohio, New York and Michigan each 10,000; Oklahoma has one mile of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory; Massachusetts, 373 square miles per mile of railway. Pennsylvania and Ohio, 342; Indiana, 299, and Illinois, 245. There are 15,644 miles of single, 1,400 miles of double, 201 miles of triple, 562 miles of quadruple tracks, and 27,411 miles of sidings and spurs.

There are 22,000 miles of track, having a separate legal existence, and 40 of them except forty-eight were operated during the year. Of these corporations, however, only 747 are independent operating companies, the remainder, for the most part, being companies which have leased their roads, or have some other arrangement with the operation of their properties into other hands. Of the operating corporations a few control the mileage. Forty roads now operate, each, over one thousand miles, or a total of 77,775 miles. The New York, New Haven & Hartford heads the list in terms of passenger traffic with 10,000,000 passengers per mile of line; the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie hold the same position in freight traffic, having carried 2,771,000 tons per mile of road. The average freight train load in the whole country is 175.12 tons, but this is small for the Pennsylvania.

There is no record of the Wagner and Putnam cars and freight cars owned by private parties, and without these the rolling stock shows the following figures: Locomotives, 2,025; of which there are 534 passenger, 1,491 freight, 402 switching and 1,322 loaded and unloaded. The increase over the previous year is 892, which only gives fifteen locomotives for every hundred miles of line in operation. There were 26,311 cars in passenger service, 1,137,922 cars of all other classes. The increase in cars is 95,933. This gives 17.8 cars per hundred miles of new line built, whereas the average for the whole country is 7.4 cars of all classes per 100 miles. The total number of men employed by the railroads of the United States was 144,701, an increase of 14,676, or at the rate of 708 men for each hundred miles of new line brought into operation. The average number of men employed per 100 miles in the United States is 479. The different classes of employees per 100 miles in the United States is as follows: General officers, 3; general office clerks, 11; station agents, 10; other station men, 4; engineers, 21; firemen, 22; conductors, 15; other train men, 40; machinists, 18; carpenters, 24; shopmen, 22; section foremen, 17; other track men, 101; switch, flag and watchmen, 24; operators and train dispatchers, 12; on floating equipment, 4; all others, 53.

A Huge Railroad. Some idea of the magnificence of the Pennsylvania lines may be gathered from the following statement, sent out by the management: The lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie aggregate in mileage 14,433 miles, not including 324 miles of canal and ferries, with a total of 14,757 miles of track of all kinds, being an increase of 8,831 miles of line and 38,700 miles of track during the year of 1891. The increase of line is due to the completion and extension of the following lines: New York, New York & Erie extension, 1,144 miles; Kensington & Tacony railroad, 608 miles; Allentown & Quakertown railroad, 230 miles; Port Jervis & Ulster railroad, 341 miles; Turtle Creek branch Pennsylvania railroad, 2,002 miles; West Penn railroad, 230 miles; Erie & Pittsburgh & Beasemore railroad, 1,147 miles; miscellaneous extensions, 2,230 miles; total, 36,850 miles. Four miles of line have been taken up during the year which leaves a net increase in the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie the lines aggregate 3,412.41 miles and a total trackage of 15,792.2 miles, being an increase over the previous year of 15,266 miles of line and 115,800 miles of track. The increase in mileage is on the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashland railroad, 5.8 miles; Margaria railroad, Beaver Falls, Pa., 2.6 miles; Grand Rapids & Ionia railroad, 2.3 miles. The total of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh and Erie in which this company is interested shows a net increase of 7,847.79 miles of railway line, 13,676.62 miles of railway track, and 224 miles of canal and ferries, an increase during the year of 162.11 miles of railway and 374.61 miles of track of all kinds.

The Week's business. Last week the business in the movement of loaded cars showed an increase and it would have been still greater had the roads the machinery to move it. The train records show 23,075 cars against 22,581 of last year, divided as follows: New Monon 311, Indianapolis, Decatur & Western 406, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis 536, Lake Erie & Western 487, Yankin 2,029, Peoria & Eastern, west end, 1,412 and the east end, 1,392. Pennsylvania lines, Indianapolis & Vincennes 396, Louisville division 658, Chicago division, 359, Indianapolis division, 1,414, Big Four lines (Chicago division, 2,984, Cincinnati division, 1,170, St. Louis division, 1,900, Indianapolis division, 1,387).

Railroad Personal and Paraphernalia. The Big Four is carrying a good many soldiers to the South. H. L. S. Bean, private secretary to Superintendent Peck, is quite ill. The Big Four has handled 1,397 carloads of live stock last week, a slight falling off. The Pennsylvania train-masters will have their offices in the Union Station at Columbus, O. Stock of the New Monon was in demand in New York Saturday, and large blocks of it were sold. The train men on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois are threatening a strike because of a reduction in wages. George Beecant, formerly of this city, but now commercial agent of the New Monon at Cincinnati, is quite sick. J. E. Rose has been made superintendent of transportation on the Big Four. The car accountant's office will also come under his supervision. \$1.24, Worth 52 and \$2.50. This week our special sale of stuff hats at \$1.24 is the greatest bargain we ever offered in hats. Danbury Hat Company, 25 West Washington street. Auction sale at the China Bazaar, rather than the goods. But we have concluded instead to sell anything in the store at less than auction prices. If you need dishes, glassware, etc. come and satisfy yourself, only a few weeks more. No. 6 East Washington St. The great diamond sale at Marcy's. We will take a few family washings at low price. Capitol Steam Laundry. Clocks and music-boxes repaired at Marcy's. Fine watch repairing by experts at Marcy's. Freckles and Pimples. Can be removed by using Rose Bloom, the facial beautifier, sold at Pantner's drug store. Engraving and bangle work by experts at Marcy's. That famous Bates House Barber Shop. GREAT bargain sale gold watches at Marcy's.

Wasson's

From to-day until Saturday 50 cents will buy as much as \$1 formerly did.

We invoice Saturday and make this
Clearance Sale

To close out various lots of goods we don't want to carry over. Some of the choicest goods brought out this season you will find in this sale.

Here are Wool Challies, Half Wool Challies, Plain and Printed China Silks, Crepe Silks, Black Silks, Gingham, Calico, Table Linen, Bed Spreads, Lace Curtains, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Winter Underwear, Muslin Underwear, House Furnishing Goods, such as Tinware, Glassware, Woodenware, Lamps, Etc.

No goods exchanged bought at this sale, as we have made these low prices to close them out.

Do you need a good Pocket Knife? If you do let us supply you with one at a reasonable price.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Washington St.

BROSAN BROS. & CO.

THE GREATEST SALE ON RECORD!

Everything Less Than Half Price
All This Week!

Every CLOAK in our store this week at nearly one-quarter of their regular prices.

\$20 Jackets, \$5.
\$10 Newmarkets for \$3.
\$35 Seal Plush Cloaks for \$12.50.
\$25 Plush Cloaks for \$9.50.

In every department we offer the greatest inducements ever shown in the city.

5,000 yards of 5c Calicoes for 2 1/2c.
1 case double-fold Fancy Cloth for 9c.
100 dozen 65c Corsets for 29c.
5 cases Ladies' 15c Jersey Vests for 5c.
1 case Ladies' 25c Jersey Vests for 10c.
1 case Ladies' 20c Black Hose for 8c.
1 case Men's Merino Vests, 35c goods, for 12 1/2c.
1 case Men's Fancy Domet Shirts for 25c.
25 patterns Turkey Red Linen, 45c goods, for 19c.
2c for a lot of 5c and 6c embroideries.
25 styles of 25c Embroideries for 10c a yard.
Everything in Embroideries at less than half price.
1 case Ladies' 95c Night Robes for 49c.
All our Muslin Underwear must go this week.
1,000 pairs \$1.50 Lace Curtains for 75c.
Every pair Lace Curtains in our stock at present, at half price.

DRESS GOODS.

100 pieces 36-inch, 20c striped Cloth for 5c.
All our \$1.25 1 1/2-yard wide Fancy Cloth for 49c.
All our \$1 1 1/2-yard wide Cloth for 29c.
All our black and colored Cambrics, 7c quality, for 2 1/2c. Our prices always the lowest.

BROSAN BROS. & CO.,

37 and 39 South Illinois Street.

THE MODEL'S Half Price Sale

Has created a great sensation. Our store was crowded all day yesterday with a mass of people anxious to be among the first to reap the benefit of the exceptional bargains we are offering. The sale will continue through this week. On many lines of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes we have

CUT THE PRICE IN HALF

\$7.00 Shoes for	:	:	:	\$3.50	\$6.00 Shoes for	:	:	:	\$3.00
\$5.00 Shoes for	:	:	:	\$2.50	\$4.00 Shoes for	:	:	:	\$2.00
\$3.00 Shoes for	:	:	:	\$1.50	\$2.50 Shoes for	:	:	:	\$1.25
\$2.00 Shoes for	:	:	:	\$1.00	\$1.75 Shoes for	:	:	:	.88

Do you stop to think what it means when we give you choice of any of our Winter

OVERCOATS FOR \$10?

It means that for some of them you would pay us one-third, for others one-half of the regular price; that you can buy Overcoats worth \$28, \$25, \$22, \$20, \$18 and \$15 for \$10. Nearly 1,000 finest Kersey, Melton, Cheviot, Cassimere, Chinchilla, Fur Beaver and Frieze Overcoats to select from.

MODEL

SPECIAL SALE OF INTEREST TO DOG FANCIERS AND BREEDERS.

We have always in stock a full line of GLOVER'S AND SPRATT'S MEDICINES. SPRATT'S CELEBRATED DOG CAKES, CHALLENGE DOG FOOD, ETC. Dog Collars, Harness, Leaders, Muzzles, Whips, etc., wholesale and retail. CHARLES MAYER & CO., 29 and 31 W. Washington Street. Send for catalogue.

SQUARE PIANOS.

PETERS, CRAIG & CO.—No. 34, 7 octaves, octagon legs, good shape, \$80. BIAHUCHY—No. 1140, 7 octaves, carved legs, two round corners, \$100. HAYES BROS.—No. 7300, 7 octaves, carved legs, two round corners, \$100. HAYS & BILLET—No. 730, 7 octaves, carved legs, two round corners, \$100. LUCERNE & DEARBORN—6 octaves, octagon legs, four round corners, \$100. VOSE & SON—7 1/2 octaves, carved legs, four round corners, \$100. FISCHER—7 octaves, carved legs, nice condition, a bargain at \$100. Above prices include nice stool and cover.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS.

BOSTON—No. 1914, 5 stops, 2 sets reeds, low case, \$15. MASON & HAMLIN—No. 3077, 7 stops, 2 sets reeds, low case, \$30. HAMILTON—No. 28, 10 stops, 2 sets reeds, low case, \$40. WESTERN COTTAGE—No. 366, 5 stops, 2 sets reeds, low case, \$35. PELLOUSEY & PELTON—No. 1196, 7 stops, 2 sets reeds, low case, \$30. O. A. PHINNEY—No. 4200, octagon, 2 sets reeds, low case, \$20. PELLOUSEY & PELTON—No. 1226, 5 stops, 2 sets reeds, low case, \$20. Above prices include nice stool and book.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS

95, 97 and 99 N. Pennsylvania St.

Until the first of

FEBRUARY

Choice of our celebrated Non-Breakable and Christie & Co.'s celebrated London

STIFF HATS,

\$2.50

DANBURY HAT CO.,

23 West Washington St.

HOTEL FURNITURE FOR SALE.

The Western Hotel at Columbus, Ind., the largest and best in the city, is on the public square, like St. James, well and promptly furnished and a business to its full capacity. The house will also be leased on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

MRS. E. SHEPHERDSON

Proprietress.

GUIDO R. PRESSLER, FRESCO PAINTER, (Fresco Painting exclusively.) Residence, No. 35 S. Liberty St., Indianapolis, Ind.

GRAND HOTEL LOBBY. I have always in stock a complete line of the Imported Key West and Panama Cigars. For trade a special feature and prices as low as any place in the city. W. K. B. The new book, "In Office," just received

OUR HALF PRICE

On Suits and Overcoats for men and boys saves you money. We are bound to reduce stock and are willing to sacrifice at No. 10 West Washington St., ARCADE.

ALL GO AT PRICES That will sell them. Any Heating Stove we have can be bought for MUCH LESS than value. 4-hole cast good stove. CALL AND GET PRICES, AND YOU WILL BUY. WM. H. BENNETT, 38 South Meridian St.

OUR INSIDES.

Now is the time of all others in the year to make the inside of our dwellings as cozy and comfortable as possible.

DRAPERIES of all kinds at low prices.

ALBERT GALL

Dealer in Carpets, Rugs, Wall-Paper Etc. Agency for S. C. Johnson's Parquet Flooring and Borders. Estimates furnished.